**Brucella melitensis invades murine erythrocytes during infection**

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Brucella spp. are facultative intracellular Gram-negative coccobacilli responsible for brucellosis, a worldwide zoonosis. We observed that Brucella melitensis is able to persist for several weeks in the blood of intraperitoneally infected mice and that transferred blood at any time point tested is able to induce infection in naive recipient mice. Bacterial persistence in the blood is dramatically impaired by specific antibodies induced following Brucella vaccination. In contrast to Bartonella, the type IV secretion system and flagellar expression are not critically required for the persistence of Brucella in blood. ImageStream analysis of blood cells showed that following a brief extracellular phase, Brucella is associated mainly with the erythrocytes. Examination by confocal microscopy and transmission electron microscopy formally demonstrated that B. melitensis is able to invade erythrocytes in vivo. The bacteria do not seem to multiply in erythrocytes and are found free in the cytoplasm. Our results open up new areas for investigation and should serve in the development of novel strategies for the treatment or prophylaxis of brucellosis. Invasion of erythrocytes could potentially protect the bacterial cells from the host’s immune response and hamper antibiotic treatment and suggests possible Brucella transmission by bloodsucking insects in nature.

Brucella is a facultative intracellular alphaproteobacterium that causes abortion and infertility in mammals and leads to a debilitating febrile illness in humans. Although it is rarely fatal, human brucellosis can progress into a severe chronic disease if left untreated (1, 2). Despite significant progress, the incidence of human brucellosis remains very high in areas of endemicity (3). Complete eradication of Brucella would be impractical due to its presence in a large range of wild mammals (4, 5). Moreover, antibiotic treatment is costly, and patients frequently suffer from relapse of the illness (6, 7). Vaccination actually remains the only rational strategy to confer protection on populations living in countries of endemicity. Unfortunately, there is currently no available vaccine against human brucellosis, since all commercial animal vaccines are based on live attenuated strains of Brucella (8) that are still virulent in humans. Efforts to develop an effective vaccine are impaired by our poor knowledge of the Brucella life cycle in vivo and of the protective immune response induced by infection. In particular, the mechanisms of early Brucella dissemination in vivo remain largely unknown. A prominent characteristic of brucellosis is its long incubation period. The current hypothesis is that this period, corresponding to reduced activation of innate immunity, opens an “immunological window” and gives Brucella the chance to spread throughout the organism to establish a replication niche within phagocytic cells (9).

Bacteremia is one major characteristic of human brucellosis (10) and is often associated with an increased risk of relapse (6, 11). Moreover, positive blood cultures are synonymous with secondary seeding and development of focal complications of the disease. Bacteremia in mice infected by intraperitoneal injection, the most frequent route of experimental infection, has been reported in some studies (12, 13). However, to our knowledge, the mechanism of Brucella persistence in the blood has never been investigated. In this study, we monitored bacteremia in mice for several weeks after the intraperitoneal inoculation of Brucella melitensis strain 16M constitutively expressing the mCherry fluorescent tracer. The location of B. melitensis in blood cells was analyzed by ImageStream analysis and confocal microscopy. We also investigated the impact of type IV secretion system and flagellum deficiencies and of specific antibodies on the persistence of the bacteria in blood.

Our results show that B. melitensis is able to persist for at least 2 weeks in the blood of infected mice after intraperitoneal inoculation. The bacteria were first located extracellularly but were then found mainly inside erythrocytes. To our knowledge, this particular niche of infection has never been described in brucellosis, although it is relatively common in other bacteria of the Alphaproteobacteria phylum, such as Anaplasma (14) and Bartonella (15). Circulating antibodies induced by vaccination drastically reduced blood persistence of the bacteria following challenge.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ethics statement. The animal handling and procedures used in this study complied with current European legislation (directive 86/609/EEC) and the corresponding Belgian law, “Arrêté royal relatif à la protection des animaux d’expérience du 6 Avril 2010 publié le 14 Mai 2010” (Royal Decree on the protection of experimental animals of 6 April 2010, published on 14 May 2010). The complete protocol was reviewed and approved by the Animal Welfare Committee of the University of Namur (permit number 05-558).

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Mice and reagents. MuMT<sup>−/−</sup> C57BL/6 mice (16) and C57BL/6 mice transgenic for green fluorescent protein (GFP) under the control of the ubiquitin C promoter (Ubi-GFP) (17) were purchased from The Jackson Laboratory (Bar Harbor, ME). Wild-type C57BL/6 mice were purchased from Harlan (Bicester, United Kingdom) and were used as the control. All wild-type and deficient mice used in this study were bred in the Gosselies animal facility of the Free University of Brussels (ULB) (Belgium).

*Brucella* melitensis strain 16M (biotype 1, ATCC 23456) was grown in a biosafety level III laboratory facility. Cultures grown overnight under shaking at 37°C in 2YT medium (Luria-Bertani broth with a double quantity of yeast extract) to stationary phase were washed twice in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) (3,500 × g, 10 min) as described previously (18). When appropriate, we used *B. melitensis* strain 16M which stably expresses the mCherry protein (mCherry-Br), a previously described rapidly maturing variant of the red fluorescent protein DsRed (19), under the control of a strong *Brucella* species promoter named PsojA (20). The construction of the mCherry-Br strain has been described previously in detail (21). We also used the *B. melitensis* strain 16M producing GFP (constructed by transferring the plasmid pBBR1-GFP-SOG [22] by mating), the virB mutant *B. melitensis* strain 16M (deficient for the type IV secretion system [23]), and the *fic* mutant *B. melitensis* strain 16M (deficient for flagellin expression [24]).

Mouse infection. Mice were injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with the appropriate dose of *B. melitensis* in 500 µl of PBS. Control animals were injected with the same volume of PBS. The infectious doses were validated by plating serial dilutions of inoculum. Mice were bled at selected time points and sacrificed at the end of the experiment.

Blood transfer experiment. Mice were injected i.p. (500 µl) with fresh blood from infected donor mice. Blood was diluted 20-fold in PBS before immediate administration. Two weeks later, spleens were recovered in PBS–0.1% Triton X-100. Serial dilutions in PBS were performed, followed by plating on 2YT medium plates. The CFU counts were recorded after 4 days of culture at 37°C.

Antibiotic treatment. Mice were injected i.p. with 4 × 10<sup>8</sup> CFU of *B. melitensis* or with PBS. After resting for 3 weeks, both the immunized and control mice were treated with antibiotics for 3 weeks. The treatment was a combination of rifampin (12 mg/kg of body weight) and streptomycin (450 mg/kg) (adapted from the method in reference 25) prepared fresh daily and given in the drinking water. An additional treatment was given i.p. and consisted of 5 injections of streptomycin (300 mg/kg) throughout the 3 weeks of oral treatment.

RAW cell infection. RAW cells grown in 6-well tissue culture plates were inoculated with mCherry-Br at a multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 300 in 2 ml of cell culture medium (Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium [DMEM]–10% fetal bovine serum [FBS]). Cells were then centrifuged at 1,200 × g for 10 min at 4°C and placed under 5% CO<sub>2</sub> at 37°C. After 1 h, the cells were washed two times in PBS and incubated further with cell culture medium supplemented with 50 µg/ml gentamicin until the end of the infection time. After the indicated incubation time, the cells were washed three times in PBS, collected, and centrifuged at 1,200 × g for 10 min at 4°C. The cells were fixed in 300 µl of PBS–4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) for further ImageStream analysis.

Bacterial count. For bacterial counts in the blood, 70 µl of blood was collected from the tail into heparinized capillary tubes at the selected time points and diluted in PBS. Blood samples were harvested at 3 h and 24 h postinfection and immediately diluted 10<sup>4</sup> in PBS. For the observation, the samples were directly dropped on an agarose pad (solution of 1% agarose in PBS), covered with a coverslip, and sealed with Vapal (1/3 Vaseline, 1/3 lanolin, and 1/3 paraffin wax). The sealed pad was placed at 4°C for 10 min before imaging with a Nikon 80i (objective phase-contrast, 100×, plan Apo) connected to a Hamamatsu Orca-Er camera in a biosafety level III laboratory facility.

Multispectral imaging flow cytometry (ImageStream). Events were imaged using multispectral imaging flow cytometry (ImageStream 100; Amnis Corp., Washington). At least 60,000 events were collected from each sample (100,000 for blood samples), and the data were analyzed using image analysis software (IDEAS; Amnis Corp., Washington). Bright-field images of the cells and bacteria were recorded in channel 2, and mCherry bacteria were recorded in channel 4. The acquisition gate included all cells and bacteria and excluded fragments of cells and cell aggregates. Gate R1 was based on the mCherry signal and allowed for the identification of bacteria inside and outside blood cells. The distinction between overlapping bacteria and extracellular (free or adherent) bacteria was made by a combination of the erosion mask applied on the bright field image and the intensity mask at 50% in the specific mCherry channel and using the intensity feature of IDEAS software. Briefly, a bacterium was tagged as intracellular when its fluorescent image overlapped with the bright-field image of blood cells. The intracellular or extracellular location of the bacteria was always confirmed by examination of the images.

Confocal microscopy. Confocal analyses were performed using the LSM780 confocal system fitted on an Observer Z1 inverted microscope equipped with an alpha Plan Apochromat 63×/1.46 NA oil immersion objective (Zeiss, Jena, Germany). The 488-nm excitation wavelength of
Infection of Erythrocytes by Brucella melitensis

the argon/2 laser, a main dichroic HFT 488, and a band-pass (BP) emission filter (BP 500 to 530 nm) were used for selective detection of the enhanced GFP (EGFP) fluorochrome. The 543-nm excitation wavelength of the HeNe1 laser, a main dichroic HFT 488/543/633, and a long-pass emission filter (BP 580 to 650 nm) were used for selective detection of the mCherry fluorochrome. Stacks of 1-μm-thick (i.e., 1 Airy Unit for the red fluorophore) optical sections (volume sampled, 27 by 27 by 5.2 μm-thick) were collected sequentially for each fluorochrome throughout the thickness of the object and stored as 16-bit *.lsm files. File stacks were processed for deconvolution using the Huyghens software program (Scientific Volume Imaging BV, Hilversum, The Netherlands), and three-dimensional (3D) rendering was performed using Imaris software (Bitplane AG, Zurich, Switzerland). Images were exported as 8-bit uncompressed *.TIF image files.

**Scanning electron microscopy.** Samples were fixed overnight at 4°C in 4% PFA–0.1 M cacodylate buffer (pH 7.2) and postfixed in OsO4 (2%) in the same buffer. After serial dehydration, samples were dried to the critical point and coated with platinum by standard procedures. Observations were made under a Tecnai field emission gun (FEG) ESEM Quanta 200 (FEI) instrument, and images were processed by using the SIS iTEM (Olympus) software program.

**Transmission electron microscopy.** Infected red blood cells were fixed overnight in 2.5% glutaraldehyde in cacodylate buffer, postfixed in 2% osmium tetroxide, serially dehydrated in ethanol, and embedded in epoxy resin (Agar 100 resin; Agar Scientific, United Kingdom). Ultrathin 70-nm sections were obtained, mounted on copper-Formvar-carbon grids (EMS, United Kingdom), and stained with uranyl acetate and lead citrate by standard procedures. Observations were made on a Tecnai 10 electron microscope (FEI, Eindhoven, The Netherlands), and images were captured with a Veleta charge-coupled-device (CCD) camera and processed using the AnalySIS and Adobe Photoshop software programs.

**ELISA.** Specific murine IgM, IgG1, IgG2a, and IgG3 isotypes were determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Polystyrene plates (Nunc 269620) were coated with heat-killed B. melitensis (10⁶ CFU/ml). After incubation overnight at 4°C, plates were blocked for 2 h at RT with 200 μl of PBS-3.65% casein. The plates were then incubated for 1 h at RT with 50 μl of serial dilutions of the serum in PBS-3.5% casein. Sera from naive mice were used as the negative control. After 4 washes with PBS, isotype-specific goat anti-mouse horseradish peroxidase conjugates were added (50 μl/well) at appropriate dilutions (anti-IgM from Sigma; LO-MG1-13 HRPO, LO-MG2a-9 HRPO, and LO-MG3-13 HRPO from Lo-Imex). After 1 h of incubation at room temperature, the plates were washed 4 times in PBS, and 100 μl/well of substrate solution (BD OptEIA) was added to each well. After 10 min of incubation at room temperature in the dark, the enzyme reaction was stopped by adding 25 μl/well of 2 N H₂SO₄, and the absorbance was measured at 450 nm.

**Statistical analysis.** We used a (Wilcoxon-)Mann-Whitney test provided by the GraphPad Prism software program to statistically analyze our results. Each group of deficient mice was compared to wild-type mice. P values of <0.05 were considered to represent a significant difference.

**RESULTS**

**Long-term persistence of B. melitensis in the bloodstream.** Bacteremia is common in human brucellosis (10), but reports of the presence of Brucella in the blood of infected mice are very rare and old (13). In order to quantify the persistence of bacteria in the blood of infected mice, we collected samples from wild-type C57BL/6 mice infected with different doses (4 × 10⁴, 1 × 10⁵, or 5 × 10⁶ CFU) of mCherry-expressing Brucella melitensis (mCherry-Br) and determined the bacterial titers (Fig. 1A) at different time points postinfection (p.i.). Surprisingly, we observed that bacteria persist for at least 2 weeks in the blood of infected mice (Fig. 1A). When a high dose of bacteria (5 × 10⁹ CFU) was inoculated, 100% of the mice (Fig. 1B) displayed a mean of almost 5 × 10⁵ CFU/ml of blood at 13 days p.i. Clearance of the bacteria appeared to be dose dependent, since at a more classical dose (4 × 10⁴ CFU), only 28% of the mice showed detectable blood bacteremia, and these displayed a mean of 10² CFU/ml of blood at 13 days p.i. (Fig. 1A and B).

In order to confirm the presence of infectious Brucella in the blood of infected mice, naive (recipient) C57BL/6 mice were in-
 injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with fresh blood from mice infected with 10^6 CFU for 1, 3, 6, and 13 days (Fig. 1C). Two weeks later, all recipient mice displayed CFU counts in the spleen, showing that the blood transferred from infected mice contained living and virulent *Brucella melitensis*.

**Type IV secretion system and flagella are not critically implicated in blood persistence of *Brucella***. Several bacterial pathogens, such as *Bartonella* spp. (28), are well known to persist in the bloodstream during infection. In a *Bartonella* experimental mouse model, it has been demonstrated that both the type IV secretion system (29,30) and flagella (31,32) are necessary for persistence in blood. In order to test their role in *Brucella* persistence in the blood, naive C57BL/6 mice were injected i.p. with 10^6 CFU of the wild type, virB mutant (deficient for the type IV secretion system [23]), or fliC mutant (deficient for flagellum expression [24]) of *B. melitensis* strain 16M. We observed that wild-type and mutant strains displayed similar blood persistence until 3 days p.i. (Fig. 2). We observed a lower CFU count of the VirB mutant in the blood only at 6 and 13 days p.i. No significant differences between wild-type and FliC mutant strains were observed at all time points tested.

**Vaccination-induced specific antibodies are able to reduce *Brucella* persistence in the bloodstream**. Some studies have reported that natural IgM antibodies play a crucial role in the early trapping of viral and bacterial particles. This capture reduces pathogen dissemination and infection of organs (33, 34). In order to determine the impact of natural antibodies on the persistence of *Brucella* in blood, we compared the CFU levels of *Brucella* in the blood of wild-type and MuMT^-/-^ mice (B cell deficient) infected i.p. with 5 x 10^7 CFU (Fig. 3A). Our results showed that the complete absence of B cells and antibodies in MuMT^-/-^ mice did not affect the bacterial count in the blood between 1 and 3 days p.i., suggesting that natural antibodies are not able to impair *Brucella* persistence in the blood in our experimental model.

Kinetic analyses of *Brucella*-specific antibodies in the serum of *Brucella*-infected mice showed specific IgM antibodies appearing at 6 days, whereas IgG2 and IgG3 antibodies were detectable by 28 days p.i. (Fig. 3B). In order to test the impact of infection-induced specific antibodies on the persistence of *Brucella* in the blood, mice immunized previously (60 days before) with live virulent bacteria and cured of infection with antibiotics were challenged i.p. with 5 x 10^7 CFU of mCherry-Br. In agreement with findings of a previous study (35), we observed that the persistence of *Brucella* in the blood was strongly reduced in wild-type immunized mice but not in MuMT^-/-^ immunized mice, demonstrating that specific
antibodies are able to impair the persistence of *Brucella* in the blood.

**Brucella is mostly cell associated in blood.** Given the strong impact of specific antibodies on persistence of *Brucella* in the blood, its long-term persistence in blood must mean that the bacteria are harbored in an intracellular location in order to escape from circulating antibodies.

In order to determine the location of *Brucella* in the blood during infection, we compared the CFU levels in the cellular fraction (pellet) and plasma fraction (supernatant) obtained following centrifugation of blood samples from mice infected with $4 \times 10^4$ or $10^6$ CFU (Fig. 4A). At 3 h p.i., the bacteria were found mainly in the plasma (70 to 75%), and only 20 to 30% of the bacteria were found in the pellet. However, 3 days p.i., the percentage in the pellet increased, to reach about 50 to 80%, suggesting that *Brucella* progressively associates with blood cells.

*Brucella* has been mainly found to infect myeloid cells in vivo in mice (21, 36, 37). We therefore postulated that elimination of leucocytes should result in a reduction in the level of CFU. Using Plasmodipur filters (26, 27), we purified erythrocytes from mice infected with $5 \times 10^7$ CFU at different times after infection. Flow cytometry analysis confirmed the drastic elimination of all CD3$^+$ (T cells), Ly-6G$^+$ (neutrophils), and MHC-II$^+$ (monocytes and B cells) leucocytes after filtration (Fig. 4B). Surprisingly, total blood cells and purified erythrocytes displayed similar CFU levels at all times tested (Fig. 4C), suggesting that bacteria are associated with the erythrocyte-enriched fraction rather than with leucocytes. In order to test the ability of erythrocytes to transfer brucellosis, naive C57BL/6 mice were injected i.p. with purified erythrocytes from 3-day-old $5 \times 10^7$ CFU-infected mice. Two weeks later, all i.p. injected mice displayed CFU counts in the spleen, confirming that purified erythrocytes are able to transfer infectious *B. melitensis* in mice (data not shown).

**Brucella associates preferentially with erythrocytes in blood.** In order to clearly establish the location of *Brucella* in blood during infection, we performed fluorescence microscopic analyses of blood samples from infected mice. mCherry-expressing *Brucella* (mCherry-Br) ($5 \times 10^7$ CFU) was injected i.p. into transgenic C57BL/6 mice expressing GFP under the control of the ubiquitin promoter (17), and blood was collected at 3 and 24 h p.i. Note that the collected blood was immediately diluted in paraformaldehyde (PFA) for fixation without centrifugation or staining in order to avoid artifacts. Thirty minutes after fixation, blood was smeared on slides and air dried overnight, and DAPI staining was performed with mounting medium.

Interestingly, whatever the time point tested, microscopic observations never showed the binding of *Brucella* to nucleated (DAPI$^+$) cells. In agreement with results shown in Fig. 4C, *Brucella* was found either free or in close association with the erythrocytes at 3 h p.i. (35 free and 45 associated out of 80 bacteria observed). At 24 h, *Brucella* was mainly found associated with the erythrocytes (8 free and 52 associated out of 60 bacteria observed; several examples of association are shown in Fig. 5A). These observations were confirmed in the absence of fixation and mounting medium with mCherry-Br (Fig. 5B) and GFP-expressing *Brucella* (GFP-Br) (Fig. 5C).

In order to more rigorously and more easily determine the location of *Brucella* in the blood, we performed a multispectral imaging flow cytometry (ImageStream) analysis (Fig. 6) of blood samples from wild-type-infected mice. This technique allowed us to analyze 100,000 cellular events per blood sample. Note that, as previously, blood was immediately diluted in PFA for fixation without centrifugation to avoid cell lysis or infection.

In a preliminary experiment, we confirmed that ImageStream analysis was able to detect mCherry-Br fluorescence in blood samples from infected mice (Fig. 6A). We also tested whether ImageStream is able to discriminate, based on morphological and fluorescent parameters, between free and adherent extracellular mCherry-Br blood cells and between uninfected and infected...
RAW cells (Fig. 6B). In these experiments, uninfected RAW cells and RAW cells infected in vitro with mCherry-Br were used as internal controls to demonstrate that we are able to visualize *Brucella* inside phagocytic nucleated cells.

Unfortunately, we observed that the low fluorescence of mCherry-Br does not allow us to perform cell surface staining (data not shown). Consequently, cells were identified based only on morphological aspects, but, as illustrated in Fig. 6B, white and
FIG 6 ImageStream analysis of blood from infected mice. Wild-type C57BL/6 mice were injected i.p. with $5 \times 10^7$ CFU of mCherry-Br, and blood was collected at 3 h, 24 h, and 72 h p.i. The blood samples were immediately fixed by 3-fold dilution in 4% paraformaldehyde and then analyzed by multispectral imaging flow cytometry (ImageStream 100). As controls, we used a fresh culture of wild-type Brucella, mCherry-Br, and a macrophage cell line (RAW cells) at 3 h post-in vitro infection with mCherry-Br. (A) Comparison of the percentage of events displaying a positive mCherry (channel 4) fluorescent signal (gate R1) in blood from control and infected mice. (B) Representative images of free bacteria and uninfected and infected cells in channels 2 and 4. (C and D) Kinetic analysis of the percentages of free or adherent bacteria (in blue) and bacteria overlapping with cells (in green) found in blood samples from control and infected mice. The location of bacteria was defined by erosion mask. These data are representative of three independent experiments.
red blood cells are easily distinguishable. We classified Brucella as “free,” “adherent,” or “overlapping with a cell” using a combination of the erosion mask applied on the bright-field image and the intensity mask in the specific mCherry channel (see Materials and Methods). Examples of “free,” “adherent,” and “overlapping with a cell” Brucella are showed in Fig. 6B.

Kinetic ImageStream analysis of infected blood (Fig. 6C) showed that some bacteria were found extracellularly (free or adhering to cells) at 3 and 24 h p.i. (±0.05% of the total acquired events) but not at 72 h p.i. In contrast, the percentage of bacteria found that overlapped with erythrocytes increased exponentially until 72 h p.i. (up to 1.5% of the total acquired events). Independently of the time point tested, we never observed binding or overlapping of Brucella with white blood cells or several bacteria inside erythrocytes.

In summary, ImageStream analysis showed that following a brief free extracellular stage, Brucella rapidly associated with erythrocytes. At 3 h p.i., 67% of the Brucella events were already identified as “Brucella overlapping with erythrocytes” (Fig. 6D). At 24 h and 72 h p.i., this percentage peaked at 80 and 100%, respectively (Fig. 6D).

We have carefully examined the possibility that phagocytosis causes alteration of the mCherry signal and therefore hampers the detection of mCherry-Br in phagocytic cells, such as neutrophils and monocytes. In our experimental model, ImageStream was able to detect mCherry-Br inside infected RAW macrophages. A previous study by our group demonstrated that mCherry-Br was also detectable inside inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS)-expressing inflammatory dendritic cells in situ and that the mCherry signal is well correlated with the detection of Brucella antigen by antibodies (21). Together, these data strongly suggest that our experimental procedures allow us to detect mCherry-Br-infected phagocytic cells in the bloodstream. However, we cannot formally exclude the possibility that phagocytic cells represent a minor fraction of infected cells in the bloodstream.

Fluorescent and electron microscopic analysis demonstrated the in vivo invasion of erythrocytes by Brucella. ImageStream analysis allowed us to visualize a great number of blood cells, but the image resolution was poor and the images of bacteria overlapping with erythrocytes did not formally prove the intracellular location of Brucella inside erythrocytes.

In order to investigate this point, we performed scanning electron microscopic and confocal microscopic analyses of blood samples from infected mice.

Scanning electron microscopy of blood from 24 h infected mice (Fig. 7A) showed that Brucella was either found free in the blood (a) or adherent to erythrocytes (b). We also observed deformed erythrocytes (Fig. 7A, c and d), suggesting the presence of Brucella inside the erythrocytes. Using confocal microscopy, we analyzed blood samples from 24-h-mCherry-Br-infected ubiquitin-GFP mice. A Z-stack analysis was performed on erythrocytes presenting adherent mCherry-Br or a clear overlap with mCherry-

FIG 7 Brucella is found associated with or inside erythrocytes by scanning electron and confocal microscopy. (A) Scanning electron microscopy images from blood collected in mice 3 h p.i. by i.p. injection of $5 \times 10^7$ CFU of Brucella. Extracellular bacteria (a), attachment of Brucella to erythrocytes (b), and deformed erythrocytes, suggesting Brucella infection (c and d), are shown. (B) Confocal microscopy images of blood collected in mice 24 h p.i. by i.p. injection of $5 \times 10^7$ CFU of Brucella. Attachment of Brucella to erythrocytes (a) and Brucella inside erythrocytes (b) are shown.
These images were processed for 3D reconstruction using the Imaris program (Fig. 7B). We confirmed by this technique that in all cases \((n = 10)\) of clear overlap selected, bacteria were found inside the erythrocytes.

*Brucella* is known to cause extramedullary hematopoiesis (38), resulting in the appearance of large numbers of immature blood cells in the spleen. In order to exclude all doubts regarding the capacity of *Brucella* to infect mature erythrocytes in vivo and to gain more information on the mechanism(s) of invasion, we performed transmission electron microscopic (TEM) analyses of blood cells from 24-h-infected mice. The images (Fig. 8A) confirmed that the infected blood cells were mature erythrocytes, since all infected cells observed \((n = 16)\) never displayed nuclei and organelles. Intraerythrocytic *Brucella* did not appear surrounded by a vacuole (Fig. 8B and C), suggesting that these bacteria were free in the cytoplasm of the erythrocytes.

**DISCUSSION**

We used ImageStream analysis, confocal microscopy, and electron microscopy to provide the first demonstration of erythrocyte invasion during the persistence of *B. melitensis* in the bloodstream following intraperitoneal infection.

*In vitro* studies have shown that *Brucella* can invade and replicate in a range of nonphagocytic cells (trophoblasts, epithelial cells, and fibroblasts) (39–42). However, until now, the virulence of *Brucella in vivo* has been associated only with its ability to invade and replicate in phagocytic cells, such as macrophages and dendritic cells (21, 36, 37). To our knowledge, our results establish for the first time the persistence of *Brucella* within erythrocytes of infected mice. Surprisingly, during our study, we never observed the association of *Brucella* with phagocytic white blood cells, and depletion of leukocytes using Plasmodipur filters did not reduce the ability of blood from infected mice to transfer infection to naive mice. Our internal control, RAW infected cells, suggested that phagocytosis did not impair the detection of mCherry under our experimental conditions. In addition, a previous study showed that mCherry-Br can be detected in vivo in activated iNOS⁺ macrophages and inflammatory dendritic cells (21). A study by Braude et al. dating from 1951 (13) reported the phagocytosis of *Brucella abortus* by polymorphonuclear leukocytes in the blood of mice 3 h after the intraperitoneal inoculation of \(10^{12}\) CFU. However, this observation may have been an artifact due to the injection of a very high dose of bacteria, 1,000-fold superior to the \(10^8\)-CFU lethal dose in mice. In conclusion, our study does not exclude that white blood cells could be infected during the course of infection by *Brucella melitensis* but strongly suggests that in the model used, erythrocytes are the cells most frequently infected in the blood.

Gentamicin treatment is frequently used to discriminate between intra- and extracellular bacterium location. We have performed a brief (1 h, 4°C) gentamicin treatment at different concentrations with free bacteria and blood samples from mice infected for 3 or 72 h. Note that the samples were immediately plated after treatment without centrifugation to avoid erythrocyte lysis. Our data showed that bacteria in the “72 h blood” group are more resistant than either free bacteria or bacteria from “3 h blood” groups for all gentamicin concentrations tested. We observed that >50% of the bacteria in the “72 h blood” group survived to the treatment with 200 μg/ml of gentamicin. In contrast, only around 10% resisted in other groups (data not shown). Gen-

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**FIG 8** *Brucella* is not surrounded by a vacuole in erythrocytes. Transmission electron microscopy analysis of erythrocytes from mice 24 h post-infection by i.p. injection of \(5 \times 10^7\) CFU of *Brucella*. 

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tamicin is generally presented as an antibiotic that acts only on extracellular bacteria, but this is an oversimplification. Several studies have demonstrated that gentamicin can kill intracellular bacteria inside macrophages (43). In addition, pharmacokinetic studies have shown that gentamicin slowly penetrates human erythrocytes (44). We suspect that infected erythrocytes may be more fragile and susceptible to being lysed during in vitro incubation. This can explain why bacteria, even when located inside erythrocytes, remain partially sensitive to gentamicin in our model.

In the model of erythrocyte infection by Bartonella spp., persistence in blood and erythrocyte invasion have been reported to be drastically reduced in the absence of a functional type IV secretion system (29, 30) or flagella (31, 32). In our Brucella model of infection, a bacterial strain deficient for flagella (FliC mutant) was able to persist in the blood at a level that was similar to that of the wild-type strain, thus demonstrating that flagella are not implicated in blood persistence and presumably in erythrocyte invasion. Deficiency for the type IV secretion system (VirB mutant) did not affect early persistence of bacteria in the blood. Only blood CFU levels appeared to be reduced by 1 log at a later time point. Since persistence of the VirB mutant in the spleen is known to be reduced at a later time point (23; data not shown), we can only conclude that the type IV secretion system is not critically implicated in blood persistence, since this strain remains able to persist until 13 days p.i., in contrast to the complete inability of Bartonella type IV secretion system mutants to cause bacteremia (29).

We also investigated whether the control of B. melitensis persistence in the blood involves circulating antibodies and B cells. Some studies have reported that natural antibodies play an important protective function in the control of early dissemination of viruses (vesicular stomatitis virus, vaccinia virus, and lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus) and facultative intracellular bacteria (Listeria monocytogenes) (33, 34). Natural antibodies could increase the early trapping of pathogens in secondary lymphoid organs by enhancing phagocytosis. Previously, several groups have analyzed the role of natural antibodies in an experimental model of Brucella, with contradictory results. Natural antibodies have been reported to promote the control of an attenuated Brucella mutant by facilitating its elimination by phagocytosis (45). Many serum transfer experiments have demonstrated that antibodies play a positive role in protecting mice against Brucella infection (46–48). In this study, we were unable to detect Brucella-specific antibodies in naïve mice or during the 3 first days p.i. Specific IgM antibodies were first detected at 6 days and IgG antibodies at 28 days, with a predominance of the IgG2a and IgG3 isotypes. This observation and the fact that the numbers of bacteria found in the bloodstream during infection appear to be similar in wild-type and MuMT−/− mice demonstrated that natural antibodies had no or only a minor impact on Brucella trapping in naïve mice under our experimental conditions. In contrast, we observed that specific circulating antibodies present in vaccinated wild-type mice dramatically reduced the bacterial count persisting in the blood after a secondary infection. This suggests that the blockage of Brucella erythrocyte colonization could constitute an important step in the protective immune response against Brucella infection.

Although erythrocytes do not appear to constitute a replication niche for Brucella, since each infected cell contained only a single bacterium, they could serve as an important part of the pathogen reservoir. Given the long life-span of erythrocytes (49), Brucella could potentially persist hidden in this environment for several months. The undulating fever characteristic of human brucellosis and the high risk of relapse also argue for regularly occurring new bacteremia waves. In this context, the failure to replicate within erythrocytes could be advantageous for Brucella.

Of course, our data were obtained using the murine experimental model of infection with Brucella melitensis, and their relevance to other Brucella species and in the natural host remains to be demonstrated. However, bacteremia is common in human brucellosis (11), and an in vitro study has reported that Brucella is able to bind to sialic acid residues on human erythrocytes (50), suggesting that erythrocyte invasion could also occur in patients.

From an evolutionary point of view, the unexpected ability of Brucella to infect erythrocytes is not so surprising. Indeed, several bacterial pathogens belonging to the Alphaproteobacteria (Bartonella spp. [28] and Anaplasma marginale [51]) and Gammaproteobacteria (Francisella tularensis [52, 53]) phyla persist inside erythrocytes in the bloodstream during infection and are transmitted to the host by ticks or fleas. Numerous old studies (5, 54–57) and a study published in 2013 (58) have documented the presence of Brucella in bloodsucking arthropods (ticks and fleas) under natural conditions. These observations, combined with our demonstration of the ability of B. melitensis to infect erythrocytes in vivo, render plausible the hypothesis that under natural conditions, erythrocytes could constitute an alternative reservoir for Brucella and that Brucella could be transmitted to the host by bloodsucking arthropods. We hope that this hypothesis will be investigated in the future.

In conclusion, invasion of erythrocytes could constitute a crucial unexpected step that promotes the evasion of host immune defenses. This new trait of Brucella pathogenesis opens up new areas of research. Since erythrocytes are not capable of endocytosis (59), we will now need to define the precise mechanism of Brucella uptake by the cell and identify the virulence factors necessary for this process. We have tested several in vitro protocols to infect erythrocytes from naïve mice. Unfortunately, under conditions where RAW cells were fully infected, we never observed erythrocyte infection (data not shown). In addition, it would be interesting to investigate the homing of infected erythrocytes in tissues and whether they trigger a different immune response than other infected cells. We are thus left with the exciting challenge of determining the importance of this mechanism to pathogenesis and transmission of the infection.

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